In these circumstances, he thought that the present Bill should be withdrawn and a new Bill brought before the Assembly.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA thought that an amendment to the Regulation was quite necessary, but that it should be more helpful to the people than otherwise.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the Bill had been discussed sufficiently and that except perhaps one or two small changes the Government could not accept all the suggestions made by the members.

The Bill as it stood was put to vote and lost, only 3 members being in favour and a large majority against it.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.—*contd.*

Resolution No. 3.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA moved the following resolution :—

" That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that at least two Judges of the Chief Court should be from the Backward Communities."

MR. S. C. MALLIAH seconded the resolution.

There was no discussion on the resolution and it was put to vote and passed *nem con.*

Resolution No. 4.

MR. PUTTASWAMI moved the following resolution :—

" That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that facilities should be provided for pupils of all communities to be admitted to all the classes of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, for study."

MR. B. CHANNAPPA seconded the resolution.

There was no discussion on the resolution and it was put to vote and passed by a very large majority.

Resolution No. 5

MR. GOPALA RAO moved the following resolution :—

" That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the offer of reward for shooting tigers by the public may be revived at least in the case of local people and the restrictions that one Shikar should not kill more than one tiger and that wild animals should not be pursued or killed though causing damage to the crops or cattle should be removed. "

The resolution on being duly seconded was put to vote and carried by a majority.

Resolution No. 6.

MR. B. CHANNAPPA moved the following resolution:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a permanent body consisting of a non-official majority be constituted to make all appointments, gazetted or non-gazetted, in the State."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Channappa observed that the Government themselves wanted that there should be representation of the backward communities in the State service and accordingly formed the Miller Committee. The Committee submitted its report to Government 7 years back. Although it recommended that within 7 years the percentage of representation should reach 50, yet, not even 10 per cent had been reached. This was most regrettable. The chief reason was that many of the superior officers in the Gazetted service were Brahmins and they afforded no chances for adequate representation of the backward communities in the subordinate cadres. This was evident from the reply to a question put the previous day. It was replied that, out of 84 appointments in the Amildari, as many as 50 appointments were held by Brahmins only. Even in other grades of service, there was no adequate representation of the backward communities. He thought that it was probably due to the appointing officers giving appointments to men of their own community. Whether their policy was right or wrong, he said that there existed a certain amount of suspicion in the minds of the people as to the possibility of ever reaching the required percentage. It was with a view to remedy the existing defects in the system of representation of backward communities in the State service, that he requested the Government to form a permanent body of non-officials as suggested in the resolution. Such a Committee, he pointed out, existed in Madras.

MR. PUTTASWAMY also supported the resolution. He said that while he was studying in the college, some professor used to say "If I have a large quantity of sweetmeats, I will distribute it to all; but, if I have little, I will distribute it to my own dear ones." This had become the policy of Government officers at the present time. He thought that it was but natural. He pointed out that a similar fight for the Indianisation of services was going on in British India. He pointed out also that Mr. Reddy was

saying "Appointments in Mysore are not disposed of on a logical basis, but on geneaological and chronaological basis." He requested that he should not be misunderstood as accusing any Government officers.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH also wholeheartedly supported the resolution. He requested that a Staff Selection Board, as in vogue in Madras, might be constituted in Mysore also. He did not understand why, when every year many people of the non-Brahmin community were being educated, they were not appointed in the various grades of service in the State. He therefore requested that steps should be taken by the Government to raise the percentage very early.

THE DEWAN observed that it was not possible to increase the percentage all at one stretch. It could only be, in fairness, as a gradual process.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA desired to know what difficulty there was for Government in taking the assistance of non-officials for making appointments in the State service. He pointed out that while Government wanted their help at the time of voting grants, they did not require their advice or suggestions at the time of making appointments. Hence he requested that a Staff Selection Board might be appointed as prayed for in the resolution.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the resolution as worded wanted a Board to make all appointments, in both the gazetted and non-gazetted services of the State and that this was quite different from the view now expressed by some members.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA observed that the intention of the members in insisting on the formation of such a Board was that the Government should consult it before making any appointments.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY pointed out that, as there were major and minor communities among the non-Brahmins, the Committee should be representative of all communities to a fair extent.

MR. GURUMURTHIACHARYA also supported this view.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA suggested that the resolution might be amended so as to provide for the consultation before making appointments. He agreed with the view of Mr. P. Subbarama Chetty.

MR. CHANNAPPA (the Mover) agreed to the amendment of the resolution proposed by Mr. Gundappa Gowda.

MR. GUNDAPPA GOWDA, continuing, observed that according to rules, while 50 per cent should have been reache,d

the percentage of representation now was only 10. This, he said, was regrettable. He invited the attention of the members to a resolution brought by him in the previous session of the Legislative Council requesting the Government to take suitable steps to see that at least 4 out of 8 Deputy Commissioners of districts should be non-Brahmins. The object was to break the present tendency of appointing only members of one community for subordinate grades.

MR. B. L. BYANNA observed that the request of the members to form a Committee as stated in the resolution might be considered after the attainment of responsible Government.

MR. SYLVESTER PAIS pointed out that unless the standing orders were suitably amended, there would be no possibility of reaching the 50 per cent contemplated in the Miller Committee Report. For this purpose, he considered that the appointment of a Staff Selection Board was necessary.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the orders on the Miller Committee Report referred to non-gazetted posts only. He observed that although there was reason for disappointment as to the working of recruitment rules, yet, on the whole, he said that the representation of the backward communities in the service had improved to an appreciable extent. With a view to still further improve such representation, he said that the Recruitment Board had sent certain suggestions to the Government. The proposal made in the resolution was to appoint a Committee for making all appointments whether they are filled up by direct recruitment or by promotion. Such a procedure, he said, was nowhere else in vogue, and that it appeared to him to be impossible.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH suggested that the Board might be appointed to help the Government in matters of direct recruitment only.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the appointments for direct recruitment were very few. Government appointed a Committee for the selection of Revenue Probationers, etc., to which as far as possible non-Brahmins were appointed. In other departments also, initial recruitment of members of backward communities was made as far as possible. But, to consult respresentatives of very community including several minor communities before making any appointment would be very inconvenient and impossible.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH suggested that the proportion of representation of all communities on the Committee might be in the ratio fixed for the committee for the distribution of the backward scholarships.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA pointed out that the representation of backward communities in the gazetted ranks of. the service was very small. That was due to the fact that the officers at the top all belonged to one community. In this connection, he referred to the statement made by the late Lala Lajpat Rai in the Imperial Legislative Assembly in the course of which he said that unless the officers at the head were changed, the proportion of representation of Indians could not improve. Here, in Mysore, the question was in regard to the proportion between Brahmins and non-Brahmins in the higher Government service. He pointed out that if there was a Central Committee as suggested in the resolution, the desired goal might be reached as that Committee would be in a position to find out which officer was doing justice to the non-Brahmin community and which officer not. He thought that the Central Committee proposed might include two to three representatives from the minor communities also. He was particular that all interests should be represented on the Committee.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired how the Committee would deal with the appointments, for instance, when only two probationers were advertised and a large number of candidates from all communities applied. He thought that it would lead to various misgivings and suspicions.

MR. MALLAPPA replied that it was true that there would be a lot of canvassing for help from the members. But, he thought that the members would be strong enough to resist such influences. Continuing, he said, that by having such a Committee, the business of the House would be reduced considerably, as there would be no occasion for the members to bring any questions in regard to the recruitment in the services. He pointed out that although the members were trying their best to get a fair share of the representation in the various services of the State for the last so many years, yet, their attempts were not successful. He pointed out that it would be possible to safeguard the interests of the minor communities without sacrificing efficiency in the services by appointing such a Central Committee.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that his suggestions would be considered.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA also supported the resolution with the observation that as there were minor communities even among the Brahmins also, any differences that were likely to arise among them in future after the formation of the Committee must also be guarded against.

As the object of the resolution was served, there was no further discussion.

DEWAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN,

Criticism, like confession, is good for the soul, and on behalf of the Government, I should like to thank you for the keen interest you have taken in the Budget and for the steady flow of comment and advice with which you have endeavoured to irrigate its waste spaces.

You will, I am sure, realise that it is not possible for us to meet you all, since that would involve in many cases our travelling at the same time in opposite directions, but I can assure you that we have given our very earnest attention to the suggestions that have been made, and I hope to show you in what follows that we are meeting you in the cases in which there is a preponderance of opinion in favour of one policy, and in which the funds at our disposal enable us to provide for what that opinion desires.

I should like to refer first to what has been said on the one hand on retrenchment and on the other, on the conventions which I proposed to you. It has become a truism, since the effect of many retrenchment schemes has been seen, that retrenchment is a great enemy of economy, and I feel sure that you, who are acquainted with the wants of the countryside, must have met with many instances in which the measures of retrenchment undertaken out of dire necessity a few years ago have led to heavy loss in the long run. Take, for instance, the sudden stoppage of half-completed irrigation works, and consider the state of mind of the villagers who after years of agitation had got these started when they found them suddenly stopped short for reasons they were quite unable to understand and then year after year watched the work that had been done being gradually destroyed by time, the weather and their own cattle. I am sure you will agree with me that economy, which dictates a programme that can be carried through to completion whatever happens, is a much better thing than the shears of retrenchment, which are apt to cut off the growing plant just when it is getting ready to bear fruit. I do not propose to discuss in detail the minor retrenchments that cut off an appointment here and an allowance there further than to say that our watch dogs in the Finance Depart-

ment are continuously on the look out for any excess, and that I could quote you numbers of orders in which they have effected economies in the course of the year. I should like to add that we want the best men available for the service of the State and that to get them we must pay them an adequate wage.

I come next to the question of public instruction, where we have the warring claims of higher and lower education. As regards the former, I may tell you that the University asked for over Rs. 15 lakhs, but that Government could not comply with the request and fixed the recurring grant at Rs. 10½ lakhs, the intention being that there should be no further increase in the next three years. After that we shall have to reconsider the matter. With the spread of primary and secondary education in the State, the requirements of the University, too, must grow, and it is for this reason that I laid stress on the necessity for the University also to take steps to improve and develop its resources. As regards elementary education, your ambition and ours is the same, subject only to the proviso that we feel it essential (as I am sure you do also) to see that the education given is carried sufficiently far to have some lasting effect, in other words that we do not get universal elementary education, as some countries have done, merely on paper. You are naturally anxious that more funds should be provided for this purpose, and in that insistence I fully agree with you. At the time of framing the Budget we did not see our way to allotting more than Rs. 25,000 for the expansion of primary education in rural areas, but in view of the very strong expression of opinion that has been given in favour of a further increase, we have decided to withdraw Rs. 25,000 from other sources and so to increase the grant to Rs. 50,000. If we can go still further as the year goes on, I can assure you we shall not hesitate to do so.

You will also be glad to hear that Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Municipal Councils of Chintamani and Malavalli to open High Schools on a grant-in-aid basis at those places, and that the new High Schools will commence work immediately.

In the third case to which I should like to refer, namely, rural uplift the controversy is rather one as to methods. You, gentlemen, have brought to the notice of Government various local wants which all have a bearing on rural uplift, such as irrigation, village improvements and communications, and particularly drinking water wells. And, again, I am glad to be able to assure you that we have, in view of

your strong insistence upon the point, succeeded in allotting a further sum of Rs. 25,000 for the latter object. I need hardly repeat the assurances I have often-times given you that Government fully realise that rural uplift is one of their most urgent, as it is one of their most sacred, duties. You have been very anxious that all the newly established toll-gates on provincial roads should be abolished and if that cannot be done, that agricultural carts might at least be exempted from payment of toll. Government will be pleased to accede to your request in this matter, and orders will issue exempting from 1st July 1929 all country carts from the payment of tolls at the newly established provincial toll-gates except those located at bridges and the frontier. Timber carts will, however, be subject to the levy of tolls as heretofore.

It is really as a measure of uplift that Government have decided to embark upon the scheme for the formation of agricultural colonies which has evoked so much criticism. I must confess that this criticism came as a great surprise to me, for I should have expected that this scheme, which represents an attempt at the solution of a great problem, would have been welcomed by everybody. As His Excellency the Viceroy observed not long ago "one of the chief contributory causes of the middle class unemployment, which is one of the most disquieting features of Indian life to-day, is the refusal of the young man of education to return to his old village and use his knowledge on the land." This experiment, if it succeeds—I see no good reason why it should not—will give an impetus to the agricultural development of the country. A large number of such "scholar ploughmen" will prove a real asset to the country. I trust, therefore, that those of you, gentlemen, who, for one reason or another, are opposed to the scheme will give Government the benefit of the doubt, and will not mind if they go on with it, feeling as they do—and I believe they have a large body of public opinion behind them—that they are planting the seed of a policy which will prove its merit increasingly as time goes on. In any case, I can assure you that the development of the scheme will be carefully watched, and, personally, I am confident that you will not be disappointed either with the efforts made by Government in the direction of rural development or with the results achieved. All we ask of you is to give us a little time, and what is still more important, your hearty and active co-operation, in our efforts to that end.

In conclusion, I should like to express my gratification at the friendly reception generally accorded to the Budget. Criticisms there have been in plenty, but, as I have said, helpful criticism is what we all of us on this side welcome, and on the whole, I think I can say that the Budget has been received by the House in a spirit of approval and sympathy. In particular, I am glad that the conventions that are proposed to be established in connection with road works, irrigation works, sandal oil factories and the University have generally been recognised as designed to tend to the steady and continuous development of the business of the State, which, as I have endeavoured to show, makes for true economy in the long run.

MR. LINGE GOWDA on behalf of the members of the Representative Assembly said that the three years that just elapsed of the administration of the Dewan was characterised by prosperity and feelings of satisfaction among the people. The fourth year was just commencing and rains had been plentiful and there was sign of prosperity all round. People were extremely thankful to the Dewan for exempting country carts from the payment of tolls. In the matter of High School and Primary Education, the Dewan had shown what his attitude of mind was. He had also shown that he was very much interested in the matter of rural reconstruction. Mr. Linge Gowda further said that, in his opinion, the Dewan was not only an executive head of the administration but also an ambassador of His Highness the Maharaja. He was instrumental in getting a remission of 10½ lakhs from the subsidy. Mr. Linge Gowda felt sure that the Dewan would strain every nerve to see that the State got also a share of the customs to improve the financial resources of the State. He prayed the Almightly God to shower His choicest blessings on him.

On behalf of the House, he requested the Dewan to convey their deep sense of loyalty and devotion to His Highness the Maharaja's person and Throne and their confidence in the administration.

Three cheers were then called for His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan.

The Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

P. MAHADEVAYYA,
Ex-officio *Secretary*,
Representative Assembly.